August 30, 1775. NUMB. 2436.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. *Auguſt* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, the ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. All ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly at their next meeting.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock.

Auguſt 30, 1775. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with Gratitude, I return you my ſincere and unfeigned Thanks for your paſt generous-ſpirited Favours; encouraged thereby, I again humbly offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, my third and laſt Year, and ſincerely ſolicit the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt for that Purpoſe at the next Election, which ſhall ever be had in the moſt grateful remembrance by, GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. Aug. 24, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES.

TO BE SOLD BY
DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica ſpirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar and pink-root; ſhips cabouſes; low priced broadcloths, well aſſorted; mens and womens ſhoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worſted ſtockings; a few fine damaſk table-cloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Boxes,
OLD LISBON WINE,
SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY,
Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirit, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen; and Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes. 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, ſituated in Oxford townſhip, Suſſex county, in Weſt-Jerſey, at a place called MOUNT-NO-MORE, adjoining on land of Doctor William Shippen, land ſurveyed to John Reading and Joſeph Hollingſhead, Eſquires, and land of Abraham Hoowy; this tract lies convenient to be divided, as it may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Alſo 340 acres of pine and oak LAND, lying on the Head of the Branches of Cooper's Creek, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, joining land of Samuel Clements, Eſq; and land late Abraham Porter's. Likewiſe 5 acres of cedar ſwamp, in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, lying in a cedar ſwamp, called The Bear Swamp, and joining ſwamps late Samuel Woolman's. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

6 W. WILLIAM HEWLINGS.

Eighth-Month 17, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM TEMPLE, late of Pennſbury, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive their pay; and all perſons that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to pay their reſpective balances, on or before the 8th day of September next, when attendance will be given, at the houſe of James Bennet, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſame. JAMES BENNET, and JAMES MARSHALL, Executors. §

Carliſle, Auguſt 15, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, bought a piece of LAND, in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, of a certain JAMES NEVILL, for which I gave him five Notes, for Five Pounds each, one payable the 11th of October 1773, the others payable on the 11th of October in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignments on ſaid Notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until the ſaid NEVILL makes me a proper title to the ſaid LAND, which he has hitherto refuſed to do.

‖ 2 w. DAVID SCOBEY.

Auguſt 18, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th inſtant, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, if taken 30 miles from home, and THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 15 miles, and ſo in proportion for any leſs diſtance, with reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BRINTON. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, the 14th of May laſt, a red COW, with a white Face, and cut Horns. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JAMES NISBET. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our laſt.)

14th. BOTH Houſes of Parliament have reſolved that Coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a Statute paſſed in the 35th *H.* VIII. and in conſequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that Statute. An Act was paſſed in the 12th year of his Majeſty's Reign, directing that perſons *charged* with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the Realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any Shire or County within the Realm; whereby the inhabitants of theſe Colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that Statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

Sir, by the operation of this Law, every poſſibility of proving his innocence, under a charge the moſt grievouſly puniſhable of any in our Law, is taken away from every man in America. The giving him the indictment, and names of the witneſſes againſt him, a certain number of days before his trial, which are proviſions by Law in all proſecutions for Treaſon, to prevent ſurpriſe, and enable the accuſed to be prepared for his defence againſt ſo heavy a charge, would be utterly ineffectual.* For to what end would a few days be given to a man whoſe witneſſes were three thouſand miles diſtant? There is no compulſory proceſs in the Courts here, to call witneſſes from America. And if there were, there is no time to ſerve it. The procraſtination that would furniſh this time, were it attainable, would neceſſarily ſubject the accuſed to a long impriſonment and imputation, that might be ruinous to his health, his credit, and his affairs. Were thoſe who could exculpate him ever ſo able and willing to undertake ſo long and expenſive a voyage, yet not knowing the charge, and ſtill leſs the particular parts of it to which his evidence ſhould be directed, how is it poſſible he ſhould come prepared for his defence? The character of thoſe witneſſes who ſupport a criminal accuſation is very material in a man's defence. But without knowing who theſe witneſſes are till he is brought here, in what manner is he to prove the infamy of their character, or the premeditated malice of their teſtimony, however notorious in America? In theſe circumſtances, who is it could eſcape from a proſecution for treaſon, ſupported by all the powers of government? When, from the nature of the proceeding, accuſation becomes evidence, and trial conviction, who is it will eſcape puniſhment? The tyranny of Imperial Rome was a ſtranger to ſuch violence as this. The appeal to Cæſar was in behalf of the accuſed, and at his option, not in that of the accuſer. Nor is it wonderful that this law is of a deeper die than any other arbitrary inſtitution, ſince it was made in the reign of the moſt abhorred tyrant that ever trampled upon the rights of humanity. It was "particularly in this "bloody reign of Henry VIII. that the ſpirit of inventing new and ſtrange treaſons was revived†."

The law for bringing over perſons charged with certain felonies is big with the ſame injuſtice. It muſt be obſerved, that the ground of ſubjecting the American to be dragged, like a felon, three thouſand miles from his family, his friends, and his affairs, is a—*Charge* only; therefore, a man of the beſt character in America may, at the charge of the baſeſt, be ſeized upon, forced to Great-Britain in chains, and when brought to his trial, if no evidence appear againſt him, he is diſmiſſed, after perhaps half a year's impriſonment, to return as he can to his afflicted friends. I have taken the moſt favourable ſuppoſition of no evidence appearing againſt him; becauſe ſhould any appear, however refutable or irreputable it may be, yet, as he cannot have any for him, he muſt fall an inevitable ſacrifice, not to his crime, but to the cruelty and injuſtice of the law.

Is there, Sir, a man in this Houſe, or in this kingdom, who could ſleep in peace while ſuch an inſtrument of oppreſſion and of death hung over his head? Reverſe the propoſition, and ſuppoſe any one of you liable to be ſeized upon, and tranſported to America, to be tried for felony, upon a charge only. What would be your feelings, your anxieties, your reſentments? Even ſuch are thoſe of America. And are you then ſurpriſed that all America is in reſiſtance to ſuch Laws?—Can you call that reſiſtance criminal, much leſs Rebellion? You would yourſelves reſiſt no doubt, and boldly hazard every extremity rather than ſubmit to Laws fundamentally cruel and unjuſt.

But, Sir, I have heard it ſaid, that the dignity of Parliament is wounded by this reſiſtance. Can any man, then, ſo torture language as to call deſpotiſm dignity? Can you ſo err from common ſenſe as not to know, that true dignity conſiſts in doing right, and maintaining juſtice? It is a ruffian dignity at leaſt, that becauſe it has done wrong, perſeveres in it; and ſubſtitutes will and error, for juſtice and reaſon.

The reſiſtance complained of is the natural conſequence of theſe cauſes. Judge Blackſtone ſhall be my witneſs:—"Indeed it is found by experience," ſays he, "that "whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the "Sovereign Power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and "threaten deſolation to a State, Mankind will not be rea-"ſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacri-"fice their Liberty by a ſcrupulous adherence to politi-"cal maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to pre-"ſerve it*."

The laſt Seſſions of Parliament, Sir, outſtripped very far the exceſſes of thoſe which preceded it. A Bill then paſſed the late Houſe to block up the Port of Boſton for the offence of ſome unknown perſons, who had deſtroyed a cargo of tea belonging to the Eaſt-India Company. This dreadful indiſcriminate puniſhment, involving thouſands in ruin for the offence of a few, was inflicted in violation of the firſt and eternal principle of law and juſtice, in condemning perſons without their being called upon to anſwer, without their being permitted to hear the evidence againſt them, or to make their defence. It was in vain urged,—"That if judgment were immediately to "follow accuſation, the accuſed unacquainted with the "charge, and debarred from defending themſelves; every "fence againſt falſe accuſations would be pulled down, "juſtice would no longer be a ſhield, nor innocence an "exemption from puniſhment†." The conditions of the Bill were ſuch, as it was impoſſible for the Town to perform; and though the innocence of moſt of the inhabitants was certain, the guilt of any of them problematical, yet it amerced them immediately and irreparably to the amount of ſome hundred thouſand pounds by ſtopping their trade—condemned thouſands to beggary and want by rendering their uſual occupations impracticable—and even after all theſe ſufferings, and the performance of ſuch conditions, the reſtoration of their Port and property, or any part of it, was ſuffered to depend ſolely upon the will of the Crown. Sir, I challenge the hiſtory of human actions to produce an inſtance in which the cruelty, the cunning, the malignity of man's heart has contrived an act of more violent injuſtice, and abſurd oppreſſion. This, however, was ſoon followed by a Bill, empowering the Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that Province to another Colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial.

The manifeſt operation, Sir, of this Bill, and indeed you know it was the intention of it, is to encourage the ſoldiery to ſlaughter the people, by exempting them from all apprehenſion of legal puniſhment; for it is in the power of the Governor to create ſuch obſtructions as effectually to prevent juſtice from overtaking the guilty, whom he may protect.

I muſt again wiſh, Sir, for the honour of the late Houſe, that the annals of human barbarity could produce a ſimilar inſtance of enormous wickedneſs.

A third Bill, Sir, ſoon followed for altering the chartered Conſtitution of Government in the ſame Province. The effect of that alteration was, to make the middle branch of the Legiſlature depend upon the appointment and pleaſure of the Crown—to make Juries, who were before choſen fairly and indifferently by lot, ſummonable by the Sheriffs, who are appointed by the Crown—and to forbid all Town-meetings but at the pleaſure of the Governor. Thus a moſt arbitrary Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed upon the ruin of their former free one; and their Charter, ſolemnly granted under the Great Seal of England, was ſubverted without any legal proceſs, without any pretence or proof of forfeiture. Upon what tenure, Sir, I beſeech you, do the Americans hold their liberties, if every wind may thus waft over to them the ſubverſion of the old, and the eſtabliſhment of a new Conſtitution? What moment's peace or ſecurity can they enjoy, if the freedom ſacredly ſecured to them by Charter, and ſanctioned by the poſſeſſion of centuries, may to-morrow be converted into arbitrary power, eſtabliſhed over them unapprized, unſummoned, unrepreſented and unheard?

Hitherto, Sir, the grievances which the Petitioners ſtate, has reſpected their civil liberties only—the Quebec-Act eſtabliſhing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws by the abolition of thoſe of England alarms their religious feelings. As the Act extends the limits of that Province, in which Popery and Deſpotiſm are eſtabliſhed, ſo as almoſt to encircle the free Proteſtant Colonies, it wears the alarming appearance of a plan being fixed for reducing all the Provinces to the ſame civil, and perhaps religious bondage. Thoſe who conſider how long and juſtly jealous we have been of the Roman Catholic religion, how many laws have been made from time to time to guard us againſt its approach, will not be ſurpriſed at their fears. I believe this nation would not remain long quiet, if an Act were to paſs for eſtabliſhing the profeſſion of that religion in Ireland. But it is yet more alarming to the Americans, becauſe they have ſeen that the encouragement of that religion is a ſettled ſyſtem with the preſent Miniſtry. They are perſuaded of this from having ſeen it eſtabliſhed in Grenada by the King's Prerogative. In the year 1771, by the orders of the Secretary of State, Roman Catholics were admitted into both Houſes of the Legiſlature of that Iſland, in conſequence of which Aliens and Roman Catholics are veſted with both Legiſlative and Judicial authority by the power of the Crown, expreſly againſt Law, and in violation of every precaution and principle of the Revolution. If this Houſe ſhould ever be pleaſed to revive its ſleeping powers of controul over his Majeſty's Miniſters, this dangerous and illegal exerciſe of the Prerogative will meet with the puniſhment it deſerves.

Were the fears of your fellow-ſubjects ever ſo imaginary, ſome indulgence would, I preſume, be due to them upon ſo nice a ſubject. But when they are ſo well founded, I truſt this honourable Houſe will relieve them by repealing an Act, fraught with principles, both civil and religious, directly repugnant to thoſe ſecured by the ever-glorious Revolution.

The laſt Act of that eventful Seſſion, which cloſes the detail of American grievances, was, "For the better "providing ſuitable quarters for officers and Soldiers in "his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America."

* By the 2d Ann, c. 21. all perſons indicted for High-Treaſon, or Miſpriſion thereof, ſhall have not only a copy of the Indictment, but a liſt of all the Witneſſes to be produced, and of the Jurors empannelled, with their profeſſions and places of abode, delivered to him ten days before the trial, and in the preſence of two witneſſes; the better to prepare him to make his challenges and *defence*.

† Blackſtone's Comm. V. IV. p. 86.

* Blackſtone's Comm. V. I. p. 245.

† See the firſt Petition of the American Gentlemen in London

To encourage the Provinces to be at the expence of building barracks, an Act was paſſed ſome years ago to exempt the inhabitants of ſuch places as did ſo from having the ſoldiers quartered upon them; in conſequence of which barracks were built in many of the Colonies at the expence of the People. In the year 1768, Governor Bernard diſpenſed with the Law by his Prerogative ‡; but this being thought, even by the Miniſtry, a little preſumptuous, they came to the laſt Parliament, as the patrons of all violence and injuſtice, and obtained a diſpenſation from keeping the Public Faith here, after the conditions had been performed there. Under ſo ſhameful a violation of Parliamentary Faith, what confidence, what reſpect can you deſire from America? What other bond of Government will be left you, but fear? And let me aſk in the words of the ſagacious Beccaria, "What "ought we to think of that Government which has no "other means of managing the ſubject, but fear?"

Theſe, Sir, are the grievances under which the Petitioners groan; grievances, which receive ten-fold exaſperation from the bitter reflection of their being inflicted by the Parental Land, from which they expected benefits and bleſſings. The complaints, therefore, are forced from hearts bleeding with the moſt poignant injuries, and overwhelmed with the apprehenſion of impending deſtruction. Amid the dark cloud of ills and horrors that ſurround them, the remembrance of thoſe ties which united them to this country, the recollection of the reſpect and affections which they are to violate, deepens the diſtreſs, and doubles the horror of their ſituation. They lament that they are upon the eve of being "expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, "by a contention with that Nation, in whoſe parental "guidance, on all important affairs, they have hitherto, "with filial reverence, conſtantly truſted."—*Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.* The Parent Heart will at length feel, the ſupplications of her children will be heard, and ſhe will pour the balm of pity and redreſs upon the wounds ſhe has inflicted. Then, too, I ſhall hope, Sir, that your indignation will fall on thoſe dangerous and deſigning men, who daringly interpoſing themſelves between the Parent Country and her affectionate Colonies, have, for ſeveral years paſt, been inceſſantly employed to diſſolve every tie that united us, by abuſing the Royal Authority, miſrepreſenting the intentions and actions of your American fellow-ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate projects of avarice and ambition. Then, Sir, it will be ſeen who they are, who, by ſecret accuſation and open provocation, by treacherous private letters, or inſidious public ſpeeches, have miſrepreſented That and miſled This country, have planted jealouſy here and paſſion there, till at length, by the force of accumulated injuries, and violent oppoſition, we are almoſt compelled to leap the fatal precipice of civil war.

Sir, the Petitioners aſk but for Peace, Liberty, and Safety. And is it conſiſtent with Britiſh magnanimity and juſtice to refuſe them theſe? Without any queſtion of your right, they pray only for a repeal of ſuch exertions of it, as have been felt as grievances not to be endured. To complain of injuries is the privilege of Humanity, to relieve them is the office of Juſtice. It is natural for diſappointed ſupplication to end in deſperate reſiſtance.

I have endeavoured, Sir, to ſhew, that every one of the grievances recited in the exordium of the Petition are real, and wound deeply the great, the ſacred Rights of Life, Liberty and Property.

The Petitioners, however, in a temper of moderation, which, I hope, will make a very favourable impreſſion on this Honourable Houſe, have ſtated only the moſt ſevere, as eſſential to their relief; truſting, as they expreſly declare, "in the magnanimity and juſtice of his Majeſty "and Parliament for a redreſs of their other grievances." "Filled," ſay they, "with ſentiments of duty to his "Majeſty, and of affection to our Parent State; a duty "and affection deeply impreſſed by our education, and "ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon; and anxious to "evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent "this Petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and "relief from fears and jealouſies occaſioned by the ſyſtem "of Statutes and Regulations adopted ſince the late war— "for raiſing a revenue in America—extending the powers "of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty—trying "perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be "committed in America—affecting the Province of Maſ- "ſachuſetts-Bay—altering the Government, and ex- "tending the limits of Quebec—by the abolition of which "ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and her "Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and "ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and the uſual inter- "courſes will be immediately reſtored."

The original cauſe of every grievance and of every violence which has ſhaken the whole Empire, and is haſtening its deſtruction, was, the taking the property of the Americans without their conſent. The avowed purpoſe of doing this, was "to defray the charge of their Civil "Government, of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for "their defence, protection, and ſecurity." To ſhew that ſo extraordinary an exertion of power is unneceſſary, the Petitioners, Sir, declare, "That ſuch proviſion has "been and will be made for defraying the two firſt arti- "cles, as has been and ſhall be judged by the Legiſlature "of the ſeveral Colonies juſt and ſuitable to their reſpec- "tive circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, "and ſecurity of the Colonies, their Militias, if properly "regulated, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in times "of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful Coloniſts "will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when "conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty "to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous ef- "forts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces."

For proof of their zeal and activity in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces, I appeal to your own Journals during the late war. You will there find, Sir, repeated declarations of it by his late Majeſty, who beſt knew the facts. Thoſe declarations were adopted and confirmed by the Houſe, and by Parliament. There is not the leaſt reaſon to doubt their equal exertions on a ſimilar emergency. There cannot, therefore, be any pretence of neceſſity for the interpoſition of this dictatorial power of Parliament; much leſs can there be any good reaſon to warrant the continuance of thoſe penal and oppreſſive laws, which were made avowedly for the purpoſe of maintaining the exerciſe of that power. On what ground then, Sir, can there be a moment's doubt about gratifying the earneſt prayers of all America in repealing theſe Acts, when that Repeal will immediately reſtore the confidence and harmony which his Majeſty's Miniſters have themſelves proclaimed to all America, as eſſentially neceſſary to the welfare and proſperity of this kingdom? The intereſts and intreaties of all the Merchants and Manufacturers concerned in the queſtion urge the ſame meaſure. Nothing elſe can ſave us from the moſt fatal diviſion, and prevent a civil war, with all its attendant train of horrible calamities. Peace, proſperity, and reconcilement attend on retraction—diviſion, deſolation, and ruin, on perſeverance.

I am ſenſible, Sir, of having already engroſſed too much the patience and attention of the Houſe; yet I muſt entreat your farther indulgence, while I take a ſhort review of the riſe and progreſs of this unhappy diſpute.

The commencement of the laſt war found the Colonies, like ſo many arrows in the quiver of the Parent State. It was then that the Houſe of Lords declared them to be "a large body of uſeful ſubjects."

Was their conduct, during the war, adequate to expectations formed of ſuch ſubjects? Your Journals and your Statute-Books will anſwer the queſtion. It is there recorded by the teſtimony of the King, of this Houſe, of Parliament itſelf, that they "exerted themſelves in "defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions with "the active zeal and vigour of faithful ſubjects *."

In that province which has been ſingled out for every ſeverity and oppreſſion, Governor Bernard's teſtimony of their zeal and activity in granting money and raiſing men, ſo far down as the year 1762, is clear and concluſive: "The unanimity and diſpatch with which you have com- "plied with the *requiſitions of his Majeſty*, require my "particular acknowledgment; and it gives me additional "pleaſure to obſerve, that you have therein acted under "no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both "as *members of a general empire*, and as the body of a "particular province."

"It will always be my deſire, that *freedom and inde- "pendence* ſhould prevail in your Councils, and that the "whole credit of your proceedings therein ſhould be "placed to your *own account*. It will be a ſufficient ho- "nour for me to preſide over a people, whoſe motives "to loyalty and public ſpirit ariſe from their own breaſts."

The ſame Governor again ſays, "Whatever ſhall be "the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction "to us, that this Province has contributed its full ſhare "to the ſupport of it. Every thing that has been re- "quired of you hath been moſt readily complied with; "and the execution of the powers committed to me, for "raiſing the Provincial troops, hath been as full and "compleat as the grant was. Never before were regi- "ments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early "in the field, as they have been this year. The com- "mon people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of "the General Court, and to vie with them in their rea- "dineſs to ſerve the King. The ample proviſion which "has been already made, leaves me nothing to aſk for "the immediate ſervice."

With this authentic, deciſive evidence before us, it is impoſſible, Sir, to help aſking what has damped the ardour, abated the activity, repreſſed the readineſs of theſe people to contribute to the exigencies of this country? What is it that has brought upon them the imputation of being in a ſtate of criminal reſiſtance to the juſt authority of this country?

* Journals, 26th of April, 1759.

[*To be continued.*]

CHARLESTOWN, Auguſt 18.

Capt. Conyers, who arrived this day from St. Chriſtopher, informs us, that a moſt extraordinary ſwell ſet in there from the South, on the 31ſt of July laſt; that though attended with but little Wind, it was ſo very violent as to oblige twenty-nine Veſſels, lying in Baſſeterre Road, to put out to ſea. Four veſſels were loſt, three of which were from North-America. Captain Conyers adds, that they were in daily expectations of hearing of great damage done in Gaudaloupe, Dominica, Martinico, &c.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel at Gibraltar, dated July 2d, to his owners here.

"We have been under an apprehenſion here for ſome "time paſt of being attacked by the Spaniards, who have "a fleet of 7 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, 413 tranſports, at "Carthagena, with 33,000 troops ready to embark, and "more daily arriving from the interior provinces, they have "ſeveral veſſels cruiſing without the Streight's mouth, and "ſearch all Engliſh veſſels they meet. One put in here whoſe "hatches they broke open, and examined a bale of goods. "There are likewiſe 6 or 8 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates "at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea, at the ſhorteſt notice, ſup- "poſed to be intended to join their grand Armada, which "they give out is deſigned againſt Algiers. The Engliſh "letters are ſuppoſed to be ſtopped, none having been re- "ceived theſe two laſt poſts; and a letter from an Engliſh "gentleman in Spain tends to confirm our apprehenſions. "We have 3 men of war in the Streights, the Medway of "64, Admiral Mann, and the Zephyr ſloop here. The "Alarm frigate is ſtationed off Carthagena, to watch their "motions. There are here 7 regiments, conſiſting of up- "wards of 3000 men, and everything is in the greateſt rea- "dineſs to give the dons a warm reception, ſhould they "fancy to pay us a viſit."

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 17.

One of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near ſome of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occaſioned conſiderable firing on Tueſday laſt; but nothing material was effected on either ſide.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 21.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swaſhan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenced for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French, are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act againſt us.

Laſt Monday morning came to town from Ipſwich, 20 of the priſoners taken at Cape-Anne the Tueſday before; who, together with the marines, &c. priſoners, are gone forward.

His Excellency General Waſhington has been pleaſed to make the following promotions, viz.

Major Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter-Maſter-General of the American army.

John Park, Eſq; of Philadelphia, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General.

John Trumbull, Eſq; of Connecticut, Major of Brigade.

Richard Cary, Eſq; of Maryland, Major of Brigade.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aid de Camps, vice Majors Mifflin and Trumbull, promoted.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 16.

On the 9th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war, Captain Linzee, hove in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt-Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought to, the other taking the advantage of a fair wind put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt purſued the ſecond into the harbour, and brought the firſt with him. He anchored and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat, in which was the Lieutenant and ſix privates; their orders were to ſeize the loaded ſchooner and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous oppoſition: The barge-men under the command of the Lieutenant, boarded the ſchooner at the cabin windows, which provoked a ſmart fire from our people on the ſhore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war. Upon this Linzee ſent the other ſchooner and a ſmall cutter he had to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire upon the damn'd rebels wherever they could ſee them, and that he would in the mean while cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broad-ſide upon the thickeſt ſettlements, and ſtood himſelf with diabolical pleaſure to ſee what havock his cannon might make, "*Now* (ſaid he) *my boys, we will aim at the damn'd Preſbyterian church—Well, my brave fellows, one ſhot more and the houſe of God will fall before you.*" While he was thus venting his helliſh rage, and ſetting himſelf as it were againſt heaven, the Almighty was on our ſide, not a ball ſtruck or wounded an individual perſon, although they went through our houſes in almoſt every direction when filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the water-ſide performed wonders, for they ſoon made themſelves maſters of both the ſchooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that pertained to them: In the action, which laſted ſeveral hours, we loſt but one man, two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead, the other very ſlightly wounded. We took of the man of war's men thirty-five, ſeveral were wounded and one ſince dead; twenty-four were ſent to head-quarters, the remainder being impreſſed from this and the neighbouring towns were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Captain Linzee warped off with but half his men, never a prize, boat nor tender, except a ſmall ſkiff the wounded Lieutenant returned in."

We are informed that among the priſoners taken at Cape-Ann, is one Budd, Gunner of the Falcon ſloop of war, who was ſome time ago taken at Machias with a number of others and brought to this town, and upon being releaſed from cloſe confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of our tory gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped this fellow, if retaken, will be better ſecured.

How is the glory of Britain departed! Her army which not long ſince was the terror of many nations, is now employed in cutting the throats of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and SHEEP STEALING! *Fellows indeed.*

We are well informed that Gen. Gage has a packet-boat, which goes and returns weekly to a ſmall town, New-Caſtle, New-Hampſhire, about three miles below Portſmouth, where ſome of his emiſſaries reſide.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 19.

We hear a detachment from the American army has marched for Cape-Ann, to repel any attempts that may be made in that quarter by the miniſterial troops or ſhips.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 28.

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpoſe laſt Wedneſday evening, and part of the Provincial artillery, under the command of Capt. John Lamb, were poſted on the battery, to prevent the landing any party from the Aſia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about 11 o'clock, they obſerved one of the above ſhip's barges lying at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where ſhe continued upwards of an hour; then ſhe got under ſail, and fired a muſket at the men that were poſted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a ſmart fire of muſketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry belonging to Col. Laſher's battalion, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above purpoſe.—Soon after this the Aſia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had aſſembled ſhe began a heavy and ſmart fire, of nine, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and ſome grape ſhot, ſucceeded by a diſcharge of muſketry from the marines, but without doing any other miſchief than damaging the upper part of ſeveral houſes near the fort, and White-Hall, and wounding three men. Notwithſtanding the fire from the Aſia, the citizens effected their purpoſe, and carried off twenty one pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages.—Since this diſturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their moſt valuable effects.

In conſequence of the above procedure his worſhip the Mayor received the four following letters from Captain Vandeput, which were anſwered.

Aſia, Auguſt 24, 1775.

"After the event of laſt night, I think it neceſſary to inform you, that having *information* that it was intended by ſome people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as ſtores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect, I ſent a boat to lie near the ſhore, to watch their motions; ſoon after twelve they began to move the guns from the battery, which being obſerved by the officer in the boat, he left his ſtation to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the ſhore, he was fired upon by a great many muſketry, by which one of the men in the boat was *ſhot dead.* My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this ſort, as well as to defend the guns, which occaſioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid; but if they will perſiſt in behaving in ſuch a manner as to make their ſafety and my duty incompatible, the miſchiefs that may ariſe muſt lie at their doors, and not mine. I am, &c.

An anſwer is deſired. G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and Magiſtrates of New-York.

Gentlemen, *Aſia, Auguſt 24, 1775.*

"Whereas a boat belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Aſia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the ſaid boat was *ſhot dead.* And whereas his Majeſty's cannon mounted upon the walls were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expreſſed in the Statutes for ſuch offences; this is to require at the hands of the Magiſtrates, due ſatisfaction for theſe high miſdemeanors; as I muſt otherwiſe look upon theſe acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any anſwer; I muſt therefore inform you, that if you do not

* See his Letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, Nov. 1, 1768.

think proper to send some answer to this, as soon as may reasonably be expected, I shall look upon your silence as a negative to my requisition, and shall take such measures as may seem necessary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and principal Magistrates.

Sir, *Asia, N. River, August 25, 1775.*

"I received a letter from you last night, in which you said that you would this morning send me an explicit answer to my former letters. As you certainly have had sufficient time to make every necessary enquiry, I am to desire you will send me your answer upon the receipt of this. I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Esq; G. VANDEPUT."

Sir, *Asia, N. River, August 25, 1775.*

"I have just now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the musket fired from our boat was fired as a signal towards the ship, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewise make their affidavits of. You say you are at a loss to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of those guns, in the seat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broad-side at the city at large. You surely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of the King's stores, wherever they may be: for this purpose I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a considerable time I thought they had desisted from their purpose, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ship, convinced me to the contrary; this occasioned the broadside to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the most effectual method to prevent their persisting in their pursuit, which it were impossible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I shall persist in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I shall, if possible, avoid doing hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Esq; G. VANDEPUT."

Capt. Richard Puller arrived here last week, in the sloop James, from Tortola, loaded with salt, which place he left the 22d of July, bound for St. Christophers, but meeting with two heavy gales of wind on the passage, he was drove as far to the westward as the island of Porto Rico, at which island, in the last gale of wind, he had like to have drifted ashore, and was obliged to put to sea with his sails split, and only about 70 gallons of water, 2 pieces of beef, and 4 pieces of pork on board. On Monday, August 8, in lat. 22:52, long. 66, he spoke with Captain David Loudon, in the sloop Adventure, 4 days from Tortola, bound to Virginia, who supplied him with 40 gallons of water: And on Sunday, August 14, in lat. 30: 42, long. 71:30, he spoke Capt. Benjamin Newton, in the schooner Sally, 8 days from Virginia, bound for Providence, who supplied him with 40 gallons of water, and 6 pieces of pork.

A whaling schooner is arrived at Brook-Haven, Long-Island, from Davis's-Streights, which place she left the beginning of July, without one barrel of oil, and informs us of the loss of the schooner Ranger, from this place; as also of several vessels belonging to the Dutch and English fleets; that the season had been so unfavourable that not more than 22 fish had been taken the whole summer; that a brig owned by the whaling company of this place had been unsuccessful, and was gone to the southward.

We hear that General Gage's lady and family, with a number of other people, are sailed from Boston for England.

Wednesday the second division of the New-York battalion, commanded by Major Zedwitz, sailed for Albany, to join the former division, under General Schuyler's command, at Ticonderoga.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happened in the West-Indies, which occasioned many vessels from that, and the neighbouring ports, to put to sea.

We hear a number of officers ladies have lately arrived at Boston, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, *widows*.

BALTIMORE, *August 22.*

By a letter from York Town, in Pennsylvania, we learn, that the inhabitants of that town and county, who early distinguished themselves in support and defence of our inestimable rights and liberties, have now formed a battalion of 500 minute men, to be ready to march to such place as may be deemed necessary for the protection and defence of these colonies—that they are all become military men, and have 3400 able bodied men associated in the county, and public arms, &c. are preparing as fast as possible.

At a meeting of the Committee and the Officers of the Militia Companies of York County, at York, the 28th and 29th days of July, 1775.

Present, forty-five County Committee Men, besides the said Officers.

JAMES SMITH, Esq; in the Chair.

THE Committee and Officers divided the county into five districts or divisions, and formed five battalions; the Committee then, with the officers of the militia companies of the respective districts and battalions, appointed judges, and proceeded to vote by ballot for Field-officers to be commissioned, when James Smith, Esq; was chosen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel, and Joseph Donaldson, and Michael Swope, Esq; were chosen Majors of the first battalion; Robert M'Pherson, Esq; Colonel, David Kennedy, Lieutenant Colonel, Moses M'Clean, and Hugh Dunwoodie, were chosen Majors of the second battalion; Richard M'Callister, Esq; Colonel, Henry Slegel, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel, and John Andrews, and Joseph Jefferies, were chosen Majors of the third battalion; William Smith, Esq; Colonel, Francis Holton, Lieutenant Colonel, and Jacob Gibson, and John Finley, were chosen Majors of the fourth battalion; and Matthew Dill, Esq; Colonel, William Rankin, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel, and Robert Stevenson, and Gerhard Greff, Majors of the fifth battalion.

The Committee and the Officers of the said Militia Companies thereupon proceeded to vote for Field Officers for the battalion of minute men for York County, proper to be commissioned, when Richard M'Callister, Esq; was chosen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Esq; was chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and David Grier, Esq; was chosen Major of said battalion.

The Committee then proceeded as follows:—

Resolved, That in conformity to the direction of the Assembly of this province, and with a regard to the regulations of the Continental Congress, we do direct that five companies of minute men be formed out of the several districts of this county, that is to say, one company in each division by draughts or volunteers from the several militia companies, each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, and an Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, and sixty-eight or more Privates; and it is expected, that if there be a defect of arms for these men, when there is a necessity of going into service, that the respective battalions to which they belong will furnish them with the necessary arms.

That if the County Committee men and assistant Committee men, or a majority of them in any district, are at any time of opinion that an additional company or companies of minute men can be raised in their district, they may order the same to be done, which company or companies are to be under the same field officers, orders, rules and regulations, with the said other companies of minute men: The whole battalion of each division or district are directed to meet some time in the next week or in the week following, and draught the volunteers or proper persons as minute men for the respective companies, who are to sign an attestation, similar to that mentioned in the proceedings of this Committee: The subscribers are then to proceed to choose the officers of the respective companies, and make return of their names to the field officers of the said battalion of minute men, in order that they may be commissioned.

Resolved That in order to prevent confusion and disorder, that no new companies of militia be formed in any township, without the consent of the Committee-men of the township, and three or more of the County Committee men.

N. B. The companies of York-town, Manchester, Windsor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townships, form the first battalion; the companies of Cumberland, Hamilton's Baun, Strabane, Menallen, Mountjoy, and Tyrone townships form the second battalion: the companies of Heidleberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany townships the third battalion; Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn and Hopewell townships the fourth battalion; and the companies of Dover, Newberry, Monaughan, Warrington, Huntington, and Reading townships the fifth battalion.

A true Copy, per

GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER.

Clerk for the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

We hear that Dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the Infanta of Spain, with a present of a volume of that Prince's works, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 12.

"We have just heard of the New-York Packet's Arrival, but I am not yet well informed of the intelligence she brings, tho' know it is very alarming;—they say the Ministers are very much embarrassed, that it occasioned Lord North's paying a personal Visit to the Bank, and that Parliament will meet next Month, pursuant to their last Adjournment or Prorogation; this last is doubtful, and indeed every Thing else is common Report.—A Change of Ministers is predicted, and I think with as much Probability as any Thing else, unless the next Accounts from Gen. Gage are more favourable to the present Measures."

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esquires, are appointed Delegates, by the Virginia Provincial Convention, to represent that colony in the Continental Congress, to be held the fifth of next month.

The General Assembly of the Province of Maryland is further prorogued to the third Day of October next.

Arrived from this Port. The Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, in London; and the Ship Debby and Becky, Captain Williams, at Dover.

Bucks County, August 4, 1775.

WHEREAS I have spoken injuriously of the distressed people of the town of Boston, and disrespectfully of the measures prosecuting for the redress of American grievances; I do hereby declare that I am heartily sorry for what I have done, voluntarily renouncing my former principles, and promise for the future to render my conduct unexceptionable to my countrymen, by strictly adhering to the measures of the Congress.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend, and humble servant,

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

‖ 4 w.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

HAVING removed from Wilmington to White-Clay-Creek Landing, where he continues to carry on the Business, as usual, viz. making Machines for raising Mill-stones, and turning them on their Backs in less than five Minutes, ready for washing or dressing, by one Hand only: The Utility of the above Machine has had the Approbation of so many able Millers, as being the best ever before invented, that it is needless to say any Thing further in its Recommendation.

N. B. Said *Reynolds* continues to make Scale Beams, Spiral Augers, &c. as usual. ¶

WHEREAS there is a RIDER proposes to go from Philadelphia to Allen's-town, in Northampton county, once a week, to leave Philadelphia every Wednesday, for the conveyance of News-papers, Letters, &c. to go by the way of Germantown, Bussel-town, Four-lane-end, Newtown, Durham, Easton, and Bethlehem; all Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased, at this alarming crisis, to encourage an undertaking of so great utility, are requested to leave their names with the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Joseph Vandegrift, at the Crost Keys, Philadelphia; Messieurs Alexander Edwards, and Joseph Addis, Esquires, Inn-keepers, at Bussel-town; Messieurs Jacob Comley, and James Vansants, Manor of Moreland; William Buckham, Esq; Newtown; Mr. William Bennett, Inn-keeper, at Wright's-town; Messieurs William M'Calla, and Alexander Robinson, Plumstead; Mr. Joseph Braden at Bedminster; Mr. James Smith, Merchant, at Tinicum; Mr. George Oberbeck, at Noxanixon; George Taylor, Esq at Durham; Mr. James Clapham, at Springfield; Mr. James M'Allister, at Williamson; Messieurs Isaac Sedman, and Adam Yoes, at Easton; Mr. Jacob Aible, at Greenwich, in Sussex county, New-Jersey; Mr. Jacob Lival, between Easton and Bethlehem; Mr. John Francis Oberlin, and Mr. Jude Johnston, at Bethlehem; Mr. Peter Rhoads, and Mr. Michael Strader, at Allen's-town, shall be thankfully received and punctually obeyed by, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, THE RIDER.

LOST, on Monday, the 28th Instant, on the Road from Moore's-Town to Cooper's Ferry, a Horn TOBACCO-BOX, of an oval Form, has the Impression of a Man's Head on the Lid, with a Silver Rim. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, or to William Cooper's Ferry, shall have *Five Shillings* for their Trouble.

A WET NURSE.

WANTS a PLACE, a healthy young WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk; she can be well recommended for her Sobriety and Honesty. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE RENTED,

THE late dwelling place of JONATHAN DICKINSON, deceased, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, at the intersection of two main roads, therefore a good stand for any public business, and in sight of a free school, containing near 30 acres, 5 of which very good meadow, 3 ditto orchard of good fruit, the remainder arable land, divided into small fields, in good order; a convenient dwelling-house, with four rooms below and two above, a well of good water with a pump near the door, a barn, stables, &c. all lately repaired, and a garden. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MARY DICKINSON. ¶

Philadelphia August 29, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named CORNELIUS LAREY, *about 19 or 20 years of age; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat red waistcoat, without sleeves, check shirt, drilling breeches, white stockings, old shoes, and an old hat, with a yellow tinsel round the crown; he is very remarkable for stuttering when he is spoke to, and cannot give an answer for a considerable time, and then unintelligible. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, or delivers him to the goal of this city, shall have* Four Dollars, *paid by* PETER ROBESON.

Goshen, Chester County, August 23, 1775.

STOLEN *out of the house of the subscriber a Pinchbeck* WATCH, *with a china face, the case carved, and had a green string, maker's name* Britley *London No. 4627; the thief is supposed to be a man who lodged two nights in the house, called himself Cunningham and sometimes Shaw, but his real name is supposed to be* Mullen, *he is a well set fellow, about 25 years of age, very talkative, and said he had been in many parts of the country; had on a blue coat, and a white jacket spotted with red. Whoever secures the thief and watch, so that the owner may get it again, shall have* Forty Shillings *reward, or* Fifteen Shillings *for the watch, and reasonable charges paid by* SAMUEL LIVER. ¶

NOTICE is hereby once more given, to all persons indebted to the estate of JANE TENNANT, late of Springfield, Chester county, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book-account, or for goods bought at vendue, that they make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs without further notice; likewise all persons who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, on or before the 30th day of September next, to the subscribers, to be settled. All persons who have any demands are requested to bring them in before the day aforesaid, as the executors are about to settle the accounts in the office. JAMES CROZIER, and BENJAMIN BRAMAN, Executors. *August 26, 1775.* ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 18th instant (August) from the subscriber, living in New Providence township, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant man, named John Peasly, *a short thick well set man, has black hair, chews much tobacco, yellow teeth, swarthy complexion, and large eye-brows; had on, when he went away, an old white flannel jacket, also a white lapelled jacket with metal buttons, which he stole from a neighbouring workman, an old white shirt, torn on the shoulders, a blue handkerchief, patched with white linen, linen trowsers, blue stockings, and almost new shoes; he had a razor with him. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the province of Pennsylvania, and if in the province aforesaid, Eight Dollars, together with all reasonable charges, paid by* RICHARD SWANWICK. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from off the Commons of this City, a dark brown MARE, 14 Hands high, about 5 Years old, she has not been docked, has no Brand nor white Spot on her. Whoever brings said Mare to GODFREY CREAMER, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges. *Philadelphia, August 22, 1775.* ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 7th of August 1775 JOSEPH SMITH, a Scotchman, by trade a painter, about 26 years of age, 6 feet high, stout made and very fleshy, much marked by the small-pox, has light brown hair, which he commonly wears platted behind, curled at the sides and fastened with pins; he took with him two coats, one of them a dark brown, pretty much worn, the other a light brown, very short, with buttons at the sleeves, a nankeen and a grey cloth waistcoat, two pair of long brown linen and one pair of black silk stocking breeches, three check and two white shirts (he commonly worked in his check shirts, therefore he may probably have some paint on them) two pair of stockings, one of them mixed yarn, the other ribbed thread, two pair of shoes, one old the other almost new, country make. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, or delivers him to Col. FIELDING LEWIS, in Fredericksburg, or to Mr. LUND WASHINGTON, at Mount-Vernon, in Fairfax county, will be, by either of those Gentlemen, paid the above reward, exclusive of what is allowed by law.—If taken in Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAM MILNOR, of Philadelphia, will receive him and pay the reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, the 18th of July last, two indented Irish servants, viz. *John Hays*, a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, a half worn fan-tail hat, brown broadcloth coat, the cape faced with redish coloured velvet, with metal buttons, a red waistcoat, two white shirts, one ozenbrigs ditto, a white neckcloth, country linen trowsers, black and white yarn hose, country shoes, and plated buckles. *Eleanor Hays*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender made, thin visage, and speaks much on the brogue, black hair, and is much freckled; had on a red camblet gown, a lincey petticoat, one red ditto, one white shift, one brown ditto, check apron, one brown ditto, country made shoes, and white hoes. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Half for either of them, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ JOSEPH HOBBS, senior.

N. B. He has a wallet and some shoemaker's tools with him; it is probable that he may alter his name and change his clothes; all masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off, at their peril.

RUN away on the 24th of August, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, a Dutch servant boy, named *Adam Lavour*, about 17 years of age, marked with the small-pox, scratched on one cheek, and one of his eyes blackened a little, dark brown hair cut short; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow striped lincey under jacket, a red serge upper ditto, with one sleeve of flannel, a flaxen shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever takes up said servant and lodges him in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives information to his said master, or to Peter Deshong, at the Governor's mill, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reese, in Market-street, at the Sign of King George, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, shall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, if taken within the county of Philadelphia, and if out of the county, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The BRIGANTINE

CHARMING PEGGY,

Gustavus Conyngham, Master,

WILL sail in eight days. For passage, apply to CONYNGHAM, NESBITT, and Co. or said Master, at Stamper's wharff. *August 30.* ¶

PHILADELPHIA.

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 19, 1775.

The COMMITTEE appointed to ſettle the DISTRICT COMMITTEES report the following Diviſion as the moſt convenient and proper.

DISTRICT No. 1.
NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

John Dickenſon,
Charles Thompſon,
Iſaac Coates,
William Maſters,
John Britton,
Joſeph Copperthwaite,
William Coates,
Thomas Hopkins,
Thomas Britton,
John Williams,
John Brown,
George Leib.

DISTRICT No. 2.
From the South Side of Vineſtreet to the North Side of Arch-ſtreet.

Samuel Maſſey,
William Ruſh,
James Irvine,
John Cox,
Jacob Morgan,
George Schloſſer,
William Heyſham,
Chriſt. Marſhall,
Paul Engle,
Frederick Kuhl,
James Aſh,
Nicholas Hicks,
Jacob Shriner,
Francis Wade,
John Linnington,
Chriſtopher Pechin,
Nathaniel Brown,
Joſeph Watkins, jun.

DISTRICT No. 3.
From the South Side of Arch-ſtreet to the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

Thomas Lawrence,
John Benezet,
Philip Boehm,
Owen Biddle,
Richard Bache,
John Bayard,
Samuel Mifflin,
Moore Furman,
Chriſtopher Ludwig,
William Bradford,
Benjamin Harbiſon,
Joſeph Parker,
John Patton,
William Bail,
David Potts,
Iſaac Howell,
William Wiſter.

DISTRICT No. 4.
From the South Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet to the N. Side of Spruce-ſtreet.

Andrew Caldwell,
Thomas Leech,
Benjamin Marſhall,
John Shee,
Jacob Barge.
Thomas Prior,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Allen,
Charles Maſſey,
Thomas Miſflin,
Thomas Barclay,
Lambert Cadwallader,
Richard Willing,
James Meaſe,
James Read,
Timothy Matlack,
Joſeph Dean.

DISTRICT No. 5.
From the South Side of Spruce-ſtreet to the North Side of South-ſtreet.

John Wilcox,
Sharpe Delaney,
Samuel Morris, jun.
William Jackſon,
John Purviance,
James Milligan,
Thomas Affleck,
Joſeph Wetheril,
Tho. Cuthbert, ſen.
John Cadwallader,
Francis Gurney,
Thomas Wharton, jun.
Robert Morris,
James Creſſon,
Benjamin Loxley,
Joſeph Moulder,
Daniel Joy.

DISTRICT No. 6.
SOUTHWARK.

Richard Dennis,
Joſeph Blewer,
Joſeph Marſh,
John Duche,
Joſeph Huddle,
Thomas Caſdrop,
Silas Engles,
John William Annis,
Benjamin Jones,
Samuel Moore,
Charles Alexander,
William Drewry.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
TIMOTHY MATLACK.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, a dark cheſtnut HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock IR, ſhort ſwitch tail, mane hangs on the off ſide, and a natural trotter; left with me by a certain James Bennett, who is confined in the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing horſes from ------ Smoakes, in Bedford county: This is therefore to give notice, that the ſaid Horſe will be ſold for the expences, on the 8th day of September next, unleſs paid before that time.
JAMES DAVIS.

N. B. This method is taken, that if the horſe has been ſtolen, the owner may have an opportunity of proving his property. ‖ 2 W. *Carliſle, Auguſt 15, 1775.*

Kent County, Maryland, July 17, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named *John Jorden*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſhort well ſet lad, fair complexioned, light yelloviſh coloured hair, tied behind; had on, and took with him, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one pair of country linen trowſers, leather breeches, a brown country cloth jacket, a linen ditto, an old caſtor hat, and old ſhoes; he is a weaver by trade, and it is likely he may change his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
GEORGE LAMB. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk-Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, two NEGROE MEN, who both rowed in the Ferry-boat at ſaid Ferry; one named CUFF, *the 8th of May laſt; he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a ſtraight well ſet fellow, with thick lips and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks; he has had a ſcald head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful and talks a little in the Negroe dialect; had on, when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, but no ſhoes. The other named* PENN, *the 19th of Auguſt, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion; he is a black ſmall-eyed fellow; had on, and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered flannel under ditto, a patched check ſhirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvas trowſers, one pair ozenbrigs ditto, an old ſmall brimmed tarry hat, old ſhoes, and carved braſs buckles. Said Negroe ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a freeman, by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged paſs, ſigned Thomas Franklin, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a Tanner, near Corryel's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a Currier, in Philadelphia, and as he has been at New-York with ſaid Meredith, he may now be making that way. Both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances, may probably get forged paſſes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or* Eight Dollars *for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
Auguſt 20, 1775. ‖ 7ſ 6. *THOMAS SAVIN.*

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture, from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1775, a long bodied black HORSE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, paces and trots, has but a ſmall foretop, a wart on the near ſide under the girth. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, Forty Shillings, paid by THOMAS GROOM. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ANTHONY SIDDONS, in Upper-Merion townſhip, laſt July, AN OLD RED COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 12th of Auguſt, 1775, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN GILGREW, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a pale complexion; had on, and took with him, a grey coat, brown jacket, tow trowſers, check ſhirt, tow ditto, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, and a new ſtore hat; he ſquints much, moſt with the left eye, buſhy brown-like hair, and is a chunky well ſet fellow. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Hinkle-town, in ſaid townſhip.
¶ GEORGE HINKLE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1775.

STRAYED away from off the commons of this city, about a month ago, a large light brindle COW, about 11 years old, has no white marks about her, has pretty large horns, a ſmall piece of her tail has been cut off; ſhe had a bell on, with the owner's name on the ſtrap. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, ſhall have a Dollar reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES PHILE. ¶

Newtown, Auguſt 15, 1775.

COMMITTED to the Goal of Bucks county, a certain PATRICK C'LUE, who appears to be a perſon adverтiſed by Jechonias Wood, of Salem county, New-Jerſey. His maſter (if any he has) is requeſted to come, within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, &c. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in July laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſtar, a bell on, with ſome letters on the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER REX. ¶

CAME to the Subſcriber's, in Drumore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a couple of large BULLOCKS, one ear-marked, the other with a Bell on. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, and take ſaid Cattle away, by
May 10, 1775. § WILLIAM REED.

Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6, 1775.

THEN came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber,
Without ſaddle, bridle, or any rider,
Two MARES, the one a bay, the other white,
The bay is two years old, if my judgment's right,
The white one is, as near as I can gueſs,
About fifteen years old, or not much leſs;
Therefore the owners are deſired, without delay,
Their property to prove and reaſonable charges pay,
And then, if they will at ſaid plantation call,
Their property ſhall be reſtored, by JERVIS HALL. ¶

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Chriſtophal Knoſlerinck, *between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is of a dark complexion, has a dimple in his upper jaw, which he ſays was cauſed by a bullet; he ſtaggers ſomewhat in his walk, but walks uncommonly upright; had on, when he went away, a dark grey jacket, with ſleeves, one flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, a wool hat, about half-worn, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, paid by*
Auguſt 2, 1775. § WILLIAM HANNUM.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, near the Horſe Head, on Sunday, the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man, named *Aaron Loper*, but goes by the name of *Aaron Walker*, a cart wheelwright by trade, country-born, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad ax, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a great lover of liquor, black hair, tied behind and cliped on the top of his head; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket, of a lead colour, a home-made under ditto, with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
Auguſt 14, 1775. ¶8w. THOMAS PROCTOR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory bick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground of Daniel Benezet, and others; late the eſtate of Lewis Prahl; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet corner, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, containing in front 15 feet 6 inches, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------ ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, named TOM, 22 or 23 years of age, can talk Engliſh and Dutch, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; he can plough, ſow, reap and mow, and can do as much in a day as any man that I have ſeen.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,
And may be entered on the 10th of October next,

That old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the Riſing Sun, where the Widow Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt, on the poſt road. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the Negroe, or to buy or rent the Houſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Buſſel-town road. ‖ JONATHAN BAVINGTON.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLACE in the Town of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceaſed, and conſiſts of a good dwelling-houſe, tan-yard, garden, bark and mill-houſes, a convenient ſtable, and ſeveral other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very pleaſant, and affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſhipping which ſail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient ſtand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaſer may be made very eaſy, upon his giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. *Second-Month 15, 1775. Theſe.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1775.

ALL perſons that are indebted to MAGDALEN DEVINE, in Second-ſtreet, by bond, note, or book-account, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, which will prevent further trouble, as ſhe is determined to put their accounts, &c. into a lawyer's hands (without reſpect of perſons) if not paid in two weeks from the date hereof. 2 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome Time paſt voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the preſent Sheriff's Time, I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which Marks of your Eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time ſhall by Law expire, I do now requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right oppoſite to the Ware-houſe which he lately occupied in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, hereby informs his Cuſtomers, &c. that they may be ſupplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the Groce or Dozen, wired and packed, if requiſite; old Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe WINES, by the Caſk or leſſer Quantity; Claret and Red Port, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Engliſh Beer, Sweet Oil, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar, by the Caſk or Gallon; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Alſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, ſmoaked Hams, bottling Corks, &c. Alſo an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON, near this City.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by

WOLERE MING,

In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years. Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.
They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Theſe.*

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington -----The premiſes conſiſt of ſeveral lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two ſtory brick houſe, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the firſt floor and ſix on the ſecond, five of which are handſome chambers; contiguous to the houſe there is a neat milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other uſeful buildings; an two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, ſuch as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-ſtreet, and is encloſe with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforeſaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good graſs, and has a large cyder mill and ſcrew-preſs built upon it, with a houſe to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, ſix of orchard, and the reſidue plough land, which is alſo improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple-trees, that were planted this ſpring. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the premiſes aforeſaid, or the houſe and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy, upon his receiving ſecurity and intereſt for the principal.
Theſe. BENJAMIN SWETT.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE,

On the 4th of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Theodore Meminger, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of capital DRUGS, lately imported from London; alſo a great variety of articles from Germany, including ſimples, preparations, and various compounds; likewiſe a compleat ſett of ſhop furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, neatly labeled; retorts and receivers, phials of different ſizes, marble mortars, and various utenſils made uſe of in the apothecary's buſineſs; many of the capital drugs are weighed off in ſmall lots for the convenience of city and country phyſicians that may incline to purchaſe, perſons purchaſing to the amount of Thirty Pounds and upwards, are to have 3 months credit, giving ſecurity, if required, and for all leſſer ſums ready money is expected; the ſale to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

All perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any juſt demands, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted.
MARY MEMINGER, Executrix,
ISAAC BARTRAM, and
SEYMOUR HART, } Executors.

The Diſtilling of Cordials of all kinds, as heretofore, is carried on at the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, by the Widow, who has for ſale, French brandy, Geneva, cherry brandy, wine bitters, lavender water, Hungary water, ſyrrup capilleire, wine bitters, roſe and mint waters, and divers other ſimple waters; ſhe would be much obliged to their former cuſtomers, and others, for a continuance of their favours; orders from the country will be duly complied with. ¶

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.
July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

AS the partnerſhip of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, diſſolved the 25th of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly impowered to receive and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place, as uſual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who ſells all kinds of Groceries, at the very loweſt price. ¶

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